

# THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1834.

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## POLITICAL.

### CALEB CUSHING AND THE BANK QUESTION.

It is well known to the public that the Bank partisans introduced a series of resolutions into the general court of this State last winter, respecting the Bank of the U. States, and the removal of the public deposits from that institution. Caleb Cushing of Newburyport, made a speech sustaining those resolutions, and condemning the President and the administration. This speech has been published—we suppose by Mr. Cushing, and extensively circulated in Essex north, or district No. 3, to aid, no doubt, in electing Mr. Cushing to Congress, for which office he is now a candidate. The resolves themselves, in favour of which Mr. Cushing made this effort, are not given with the speech and hence the public are unable to judge of the pertinency of his remarks.—We propose to examine as briefly as the nature of the subject will permit, the principles and tendency of these resolves, and of the character and design of Mr. Cushing's speech, and then let the public decide how far one, professing his principles is a safe representative of the labouring and producing classes.

The object of the resolves appear to be two-fold—to sustain the Paper system, for the exclusive benefit of the U. S. Bank, and to condemn the President of the United States. The paper system is a contrivance to abstract from the earnings of the poor, the wherewithal to pamper the palates of the rich; and hence we find these persons advocating the principle that private corporations, which are composed of monied men, ought to furnish the paper currency. The first resolve is as follows :

"Resolved, That a sound and healthy state of the currency is one of the most important elements in the economical prosperity of the country, and that although a purely metallic currency may perhaps in theory be preferable to any other, the present method of transacting business renders it absolutely necessary that the circulating medium should consist in PAPER."

"Resolved, That the coinage of the precious metals is, and should be everywhere one of the functions of the government, the experience of all countries has proved, that for the supply of the circulation of the nation which consists of paper, there must be some PRIVATE CORPORATIONS or Banks, competitive at all times by law to redeem their notes with specie, is PREFERABLE TO THAT OF GOVERNMENT."

"Resolved, That it is essential to a sound state of the currency that the private corporations or banks which perform the important service of supplying the portion of the circulating medium which consists of paper, should be perfectly solid, and that the necessary security is MUCH BETTER OBTAINED THROUGH A NATIONAL INSTITUTION, than a large capital, and subject to the control and supervision of the Central Government, than it possibly can be through the smaller banking Corporations, chartered under the authority of the States."

"Resolved, That some concerted arrangement pervading all parts of the country, is absolutely necessary to the Government for the purpose of securing, paying over and transferring from one place to another the public money:—that the State Banks in consequence of the comparative smallness of their capital, their exemption from the general laws of the several governments, and their want of connection with each other, are incapable of performing this service with advantage, and that any system of concerted action that might be established among state Banks employed to collect and pay over the public revenue, could only constitute a very unsafe and imperfect approximation to a well constituted NATIONAL INSTITUTION."

"Resolved, That the objections to the Constitutionality of a National Bank, which were originally entertained by many of the wisest and most patriotic patriots, were abandoned by them on the establishment of the present system, the regulation of the currency being committed by the constitution to the General Government, it is entirely conformable to the Spirit of that instrument that the institution which is PRINCIPALLY RELIED UPON to furnish the PAPER PORTION of the currency, should be a NATIONAL ONE, under the regulation and supervision of Congress."

"Resolved, That for the reasons set forth in the preceding resolution, the establishment of a National Bank as one of the most valuable POLITICAL institutions of the country: that we have seen with deep regret the disposition manifested by the present Chief Magistrate of the U. States to use his influence in opposition to the existence of any such Bank," &c.

"Resolved, That the custody of the public money is committed by law to the Bank of the United States, unless the Secretary of the Treasury should otherwise direct; for reasons to be by him submitted to Congress; and that the reasons submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the late removal of the public treasure from the custody of the Bank, are not sufficient to justify the measure."

Mr Wells proposed as a substitute for this resolve the following:

"Resolved, That the custody of the public money is committed by law to the Bank of the United States, unless the Secretary of the Treasury should otherwise direct; that in exercising his discretion upon withholding this custody, he acts in execution of a trust, for the due performance of which he is responsible to Congress alone; and the recent conduct of the President of the United States, in assuming to control this discretion, is an unwise and unconstitutional exercise of power. He would not submit to the control, and appointing a successor who would act in accordance with his wishes, was an unwarrantable interference with duties confided to other departments of the government, a flagrant abuse of the power of removal and appointment, and tends to establish a precedent dangerous to the purity and perpetuity of our free institutions, against which this Legislature in behalf of the people of Massachusetts, hereby enters its decided and solemn protest."

These, among others, were the resolutions on which Mr Cushing made his speech. A production he seems to have valued highly, from the pains he has taken to give it circulation. For ourselves, however, we feel disappointed, not in the principles he avows and supports, for we have before been taught to look upon him as the willing instrument in the hands of the aristocracy, but in the want of ability, force and talent in the production. We certainly had been lead to believe, not only from his own declaration in comparing his abilities with those of his former competitor, Mr Varnum, but from the oft repeated declaration of anonymous writers, that he possessed, if not "ten thousand times the talents" of other men, at least talent above mediocrity. The first part of his speech, and the last part of his speech, and the middle part of his speech, are all mainly occupied with bold and reckless assertion, scurrilous abuse, and empty declamation. We shall give but comparatively few specimens, and proceed to the more important part of the principles and tendency of the resolutions, into the defence of which Mr Cushing entered with a zeal certainly paramount to his ability.

It should be borne in mind that the act which called forth the resolves before cited, was the order which the Secretary of the Treasury gave, that the collection of the public money after the first of October, 1833, should be made and kept in certain State Banks; that the Secretary had this right especially reserved to him in the Bank charter—that the President has an unequalled right to remove any or all of the Secretaries, whenever he pleases, and that no honest, candid and intelligent man has ever denied these rights, either of the President or Secretary.

For this act, clearly within the law and the constitution, Mr Cushing breaks out almost at the starting point in the following choppety :

"And is it possible (he says) to shut our eyes to the fact that the same desperate game is playing in this country [curling the arrogance of wealth] by men equally desperate, though fortunately for us, *pigmies in mental stature*," &c.

We pass to smaller matters, Mr Cushing's self complacency :

"And is it possible (he says) to shut our eyes to the fact that the same desperate game is playing in this country [curling the arrogance of wealth] by men equally desperate, though fortunately for us, *pigmies in mental stature*," &c.

"Sir, I stand alone in life. If convolution comes upon our hitherto happy country—if this flagitious and detestable course of breaking up the monied institutions of the country, for party purposes, should be perpetuated, think you that I have cause, individually, to shrink from the storm? Not at all. In quiet times men of strong purposes and ardent temperaments are thrust aside in the throng of competitors; but when the waters of the great deep are broken up, when the tempest of civil fury sweeps over the land, then it is that such men take their place in history for glory, or for ignominy, as their deeds may warrant."

Here we see the full man—his opponents are pygmies in mental stature, but he himself being of "strong purpose," and "ardent temper," is fitted to ride upon "the tempest of civil fury," and direct the storm that "sweeps over the land!" And, disinterested youth, notwithstanding the advantages which blood and courage would offer—he prefers peaceful gains, such as come from Biddle's breeches pocket.

We should have thought the lesson which Mr Cushing learned in 1826 upon self praise, and the detraction from the merits of opponents would have taught him to dwell upon other themes.

We have mainly done with Mr Cushing's Speech.

But we will pass to other parts of the speech, as follows :

"Did he (Mr Cushing's opponent) deny the *extremity of public distress*, averred in the resolution? Did he show that the President was guiltless of wrong in the matter? Did he fasten the responsibility of the public misery upon the Bank?" \* \* \* Our fears for the safety of agricultural products, occasioned by the augmented prices of agricultural products, occasioned by the furnishing state of other departments of industry. Our manufacturers were contentedly pursuing their extensive business, under the assured prospects of the recently settled economical policy of the country; our merchants stimulated by the success of the past adventures, were pushing their speculation in all the accustomed vigor and prudence which distinguished their character, into every clime and sea. \* \* \* Three brief moments, and, mark it, it is over. Go to your mechanics and laboring classes, of whatever description, and see who the sources of their subsistence eat off—and these, or any of them will tell you that *GUN BODS OVER THE LAND*. This is no vision of disengaged fancy or excited passion. It is LITERAL FACT, described in language too tame and cool for the appalling reality!"

In the first place it is utterly false that general distress prevailed at all. We appeal to the farmers and mechanics, the great mass of citizens who live by their earnings, and not by their wits, for the truth of the assertion. The farmer has not for years—and the farming interest is the great and predominating interest of the country—realized better prices nor better pay, than was getting at the very moment Mr Cushing was drawing out these Jeremiads. On this subject we speak from experience—pork, butter, cheese, hay, grain, potatoes, wood, or whatever else the farmer had to dispose of, brought a high price, met a ready sale, and commanded prompt payment. On the other hand, the tea, coffee, sugar and other articles which he had to buy, owing to the reduction of duty made during the administration of Gen. Jackson, and the fruits of his policy to stay wasteful expenditures, to pay the national debt, and to lighten the taxes upon the people, were never before known to be so low. There were failures, and a good deal of pecuniary pressure among the mercantile classes, extending indeed to all who were in debt, much beyond their ability to pay. This distress, however, was vastly overrated, and such as it was, it was designedly brought about by the concerted efforts of the Bank, and the leading aristocratic aspirants for the Presidency, sided by men of no more moral principles than Mr Cushing. The very speech of Mr Cushing, on which we are commenting, and the resolutions which afforded him the occasion to make it, and which we have no doubt were dictated in substance, if not actually furnished by Mr Biddle, were calculated and intended to add to the alarm and distress.

Having the control of the ample means of the U. S. Bank, he has found no difficulty, as the public have seen, in retaining commanding talents in and out of the Halls of Legislation. A primary object is, to prove that the States have no right to create Banks—that Congress alone has the right to grant Bank Charters. With this object in view Mr McDufie, chairman of the committee of ways and means, and an ardent partisan of the Bank, as well as a furious nullifier and states rights man, made a report to Congress, in 1830 concerning the Bank, advising a renewal of the charter, and containing, among other things, the following claim for the general government, to the Bank of the U. States, and to such State institutions as may buy, or otherwise acquire his favour.

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**THE BOSTON MORNING POST.**

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1834.

NOTICE.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the Democratic Republican County and Ward Committees, in the District Court Room, Court Square, TOMORROW EVENING, at seven o'clock. A punctual attendance is particularly requested. Per order—

Nov 5 JOHN WADE, JR., Sec'y.

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.**

FOR GOVERNOR,

**Hon. Marcus Morton**, of Taunton.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

**William W. Thompson**,

of Northampton.

FOR STATE SENATORS.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

CHARLES HOOD,

JOHN W. JAMES,

JACOB HALL,

MARK HEALY,

S. G. SHIPLEY, and

W. S. WAIT.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

JOHN WADE, of Woburn,  
JOHN CLARK, of Watertown,  
BURRAGE YALE, of South Reading,  
THOMAS A. STAPLES, of Groton, and  
STEPHEN POPE, of Marlboro'.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

HENRY PRENTISS, of Hubbardston,  
JOSEPH THAYER, of Uxbridge,  
JOHN SPUR, of Charlton,  
NATHANIEL RAND, of Lancaster,  
ALEXANDER DE WIT, of Oxford, and  
JOHN BOYENTON, of Templeton.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

DAVID CARSON, of Dalton, and  
SAMUEL PICKETT, of Otis.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

J. W. CROOKS, of Springfield, and  
GIDEON STYLES, of Southwick.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

EBENEZER SEAVER, of Roxbury,  
ABEL CUSHING, of Dorchester, and  
GEORGE H. HOLBROOK, of Medway.

ESSEX COUNTY.

WILLIAM HAWKES, of Marblehead,  
GEORGE SAVARY, of Bradford,  
HENRY A. BREED, of Lynn,  
DAVID PINGREE, of Salem,  
THOMAS G. FARNSWORTH, of Haverhill, and  
JOSIAH CALDWELL, of Ipswich.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

ELKANA BRIGGS, of Attleborough,  
EDWARD W. GREEN, of New Bedford,  
EPHRAIM ATWOOD, of Freetown.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

JEREMIAH MAYO.

FOR CONGRESS—DISTRICT

No. 1—WILLIAM FOSTER.

" 2—JOSEPH S. CABOT, of Salem.

" 3—GAYTON P. OSGOOD.

" 4—JAMES RUSSELL, of West Cambridge.

" 5—MATURIN L. FISHER, of Worcester.

" 6—ISRAEL BILLINGS, of Hatfield.

" 7—THEODORE SEDGWICK, of Stockbridge.

" 8—OLIVER WARNER.

" 9—DANIEL THURBER, of Mendon.

" 11—W. J. A. BRADFORD, New Bedford.

At a meeting of the Democratic County and Ward Committees, of Suffolk, held at the Court House, Court square, on Monday evening last, the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated as candidates for State Senators from this County, viz :

CHARLES HOOD,  
JOHN W. JAMES,  
JACOB HALL,  
MARK HEALY,  
S. G. SHIPLEY, and  
W. S. WAIT.

CHARLES HENSHAW, Chairman.

CHARLES G. GREENE, Secretary.

**The United States Bank and the Bank Men.**—The Bank partisans, finding the Bank daily growing more and more odious, are now affecting to cut their connection with it. The Bank question, they say, is settled—it is no longer "Bank or no Bank," and in this way they deceive themselves while attempting to deceive the people. The question is still "Bank or no Bank" with them. Let us cast our eyes to their course in Essex North. Mr Osgood, a gentleman of superior talents and education, of spotless purity of conduct, and of irreproachable integrity, was elected to the present Congress in part by his political opponents, who preferred him to Mr Cushing, on the score of moral principle. His opinions upon the Bank, and in favor of the present administration, were well known to those who voted for him and those who voted against him. But last winter when he carried those opinions into acts, and he voted to sustain the removal of the depositories, he gave mortal, unpardonable offence to the Bank partisans. This act was the only one of Mr Osgood with which the opposition took offence, and so heinous do they now consider it, even those who pretend to piety, great piety, roll up the white of their eyes and cast a vote against Mr Osgood, whose moral principles and conduct are without stain or reproach, and vote for Mr Cushing, who wantonly shocked the moral sense of the public in the affidavit business of 1826. Here is conclusive proof that the question with the Bank party is still "Bank or no Bank," for they take Mr Cushing, whom they have rejected a dozen times on account of the unfavorable points in his moral character, simply because he is a Bank partisan, and reject Mr Osgood, whose only fault is in being opposed to the Bank.

So again in relation to Gen. Jackson. But fifteen months ago, the whole Benj population of Massachusetts were, as we may say, prostrating themselves before him. Their adulation was pressed to the verge of propriety—they inscribed on their triumphal arches under which they conducted the venerable patriot,

"The principles of the Proclamation are the opinions of New England."

What offence has he since committed—none but the removal of the depositories, one of the wisest and most salutary of his acts, performed without any stretch of legal authority—and the very sycophants who most fawned round him in the summer of 1833, are ready almost to assassinate him, simply and solely for the blow he has given the Bank. The rage of the monied oligarchy is infused into its partisans and hired dependents, and yet they have the effrontery to say the question is not "Bank or no Bank."

**New York City Election.**—The evening papers of Monday are filled with political matter, but not of an exciting nature. The Evening Post records the first act of violence, committed by the party claiming "all the religion and all the decency," as follows—"The Bank tories have already set an example of violence in the fifteenth ward, by tearing down, last night, an incomplete shed, which our friends were erecting as a place for the distribution of democratic tickets. Let them proceed with caution! The democracy are determined not to be the aggressors; and equally determined not to submit to aggressions. They ask nothing that is not clearly right, and will submit to nothing that is wrong." Our friends are in excellent spirits, and confident of victory.

"Caleb Cushing and the Bank Question," is the title of a very able article upon our first page which we are enabled to present to our readers through the courtesy of the late editor of the "Lowell Mercury," for which paper it was originally intended, but the Mercury having been bought up by the Bank party, it could not appear there, and to this circumstance we are indebted for its original publication in the Post. It will also appear in the "LOWELL PATRIOT," a new democratic journal, which will be published in the course of the present week, and which will take the place of the apostate Mercury.

**Old Poins answered.**—Mr Hugh Goodwin, &c., of Virginia, who was ... a resident at the time when Fonda Dexter charges him with having slandered his private character, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer upon the subject, in which he states that the President made no remarks in any degree like those attributed to him. He states the fact of Poins remaining in the stage, &c., and says, that after the stage had left, he

"Mentioned to him (the landlord) that he ought to have paid Mr P. more attention, and invited him out of the stage to breakfast, &c. "What," said he, "has Mr P. from Mississippi been here? I am astonished he did not get out, as this is his usual calling and resting place. When he passed here before, he stopped here some three or four hours." Turning to the President, and insisting to know what could have been the reason Mr P. did not get out, &c., the President replied, "I WAS HERE!" The President appeared to be in fine spirits, and not the least ruffled in temper, and the conversation would have ended, but for the inquiries of others. The President is open, candid, and high-minded, and when asked, will give his opinion about men as well as measures. To enter into a detail of the delusive inquiries and conversations, would be uninteresting to the public. \* \* \* I will now say to my fellow citizens, so far as I was able to judge, on the occasion referred to, the President acted with the discretion of a philosopher. His conversations were generally directed to the subjects of the Bank, Internal Improvement, and Nullification, in which he exhibited the skill of a logician, and profoundedity of a statesman."

**Democratic Festival.**—On Friday evening, the 24th ultimo, the Democratic Republicans of Concord, N. H., together with many gentlemen from the neighboring towns, partook of a supper at the American Hotel, in honor of the splendid victories obtained by the republicans of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia, at the recent elections.

The Hon. MATTHEW HARVEY presided, assisted by the usual number of Vice Presidents. The fifth regular toast was a merited compliment to the Hon. Isaac Hill, who thereupon rose and addressed the company in a short and pertinent speech, abounding with plain truth and valuable facts in relation to the politics of the country. The company was also addressed by C. G. Atherton, Esq., Speaker of the House of Representatives, and by Messrs. Gove and Barton. Mr Atherton's speech is ... facts and argument; that portion of it which is devoted to Sam Bell, the mis-representing Senator, and his endorser, Mr Webster, is worthy of particular attention.

The Festival passed off pleasantly, and without the slightest interruption of the good feeling and hilarity which is essential to the enjoyment of such occasions.

Amos Otis.—It is well known that this individual is now under sentence of death, as an accessory in the murder of Capt. Crosby. But it is confidently asserted that since he was sentenced evidence has come to light which goes to prove his entire innocence, and which will be laid before the President of the United States. The nature of this evidence is not a proper subject for newspaper comment.

**Finn's Benefit.**—To-night, at the Tremont, will probably draw a large audience. His irresistible humour and excellent acting are well appreciated and liberally rewarded by the Bostonians.

**The Warren Theatre.**—It is unnecessary to mention, for there is seldom a play night on which it is not filled, while those who go to it are certain of being well entertained. To-night, however, Miss Pelby, justly encouraged by her decided success, and the merited applause which she received, at her two former personifications of Bianca, will make her third appearance in that character.

A good hit.—A Tory-Whig, supposed to be one of the "Standing Committee on their Party Name," was very zealously defending their adoption of the new title of Whig: "The Whig reputation," said he, looking very shrewdly, "will embalm us—it will preserve our political body." "I don't know that," retorted a democratic dealer in proverbs, who was one of the company addressed, "Tis much more likely that the Tory body, will spoil the Whig pickle."

**The Spirit of the Times** is a very agreeable and spirited little paper, published at Methuen, Mass. We copy the following paragraph from it:—

**Population of Methuen.**—There are but a few country villages which have made more rapid progress in emerging from the bush than the pleasant village of Methuen. Within the last ten years it has nearly doubled its population. But while we rejoice in this visible evidence of our prosperity, we cannot but feel some apprehension at the inroads which are making on our prospects, from a foreign source (pretty much of the same nature as the fear entertained of Roman Catholic invasion in the *Far West*.) We are, of course, understood to allude to the alarming increase of the CAT POPULATION. On the scale of comparative population, the CATS bear to the human beings about the same ratio that the blacks do to the whites at the South—ten to one—and should the increase for the next ten years be as the last, what can we say, except we KILL THE KITTENS?"

**The Phenix Hotel**, at Dedham, kept by Mr Bride, is one of the best public houses in the State. "The Branch Railroad, to run almost to the very doors of the Phenix, is nearly finished, whence individuals and parties from the city can be conveyed in a trice to Bride's comfortable apartments," says our neighbor, the Traveller.

Those of our readers who feel but little interest in politics, must excuse us for devoting a large space in our columns to political subjects for a few days to come—after Monday, they shall see a "great re-action" in favor of the "Miscellany."

**POLICE COURT.**

**A Dutiful Son.**—Mr Constable Ellis was called upon on Sunday by Samuel Townsend, to go to his dwelling house, in Distilhouse square, and arrest his son Samuel Townsend, Jr., who had kicked him out of his own house, and threatened to kill him. He made his complaint with tears in his eyes, and stated that he had not been able to enter his house for two hours, for fear of his son. Mr Ellis accordingly arrested Sam, the father agreeing to come forward and prosecute him on Monday morning; but when the morning arrived, the father was among the missing, and Judge Simmons thinking it highly probable that he was deterred from appearing, to complain, by the apprehension of incurring the ferocious animosity of his desperate son, adjourned the examination till yesterday, and ordered a peremptory process to issue to compel the attendance of the father and his two daughters, (very respectable young ladies) as witnesses against the prisoner. The mandate was obeyed, and the affrighted and unwilling witnesses were put under oath.

As Judge Simmons apprehended there would be a general suppression of the facts bearing against the prisoner, he was very minute in his inquiries, and the result, so far as it regarded the father, showed that his suspicions were not groundless. Mr Townsend stated generally, that he had not seen his son for three months, till Sunday last, when, as he was dressing up stairs, he heard him "carrying on below," and "making a dreadful noise;" that when he desired his son to desist, he threatened to strike him, but did not strike; that to avoid him, he walked out of the house.

**Court**—My Witness, did he not strike you.

**Father**—No he did not strike me.

**Ellis**—Did you not show me yesterday the place where he kicked you very severely?

**Father**—Yes, he did kick me, as I was going out of the door.

**Court**—I should think that was worse than striking.

Another witness then testified that he held the prisoner, to prevent him from attacking his sisters, whom he threatened to stab. One of his sisters, also testified, fearfully, to the kick. Ellis stated, that though he yielded readily to his authority, he swore he would shoot his father with a pistol if he could get at him; that imagining he was going to a grog-shop with him, he went willingly till he approached the jail, when he gave battle.

In the prisoner's defence, it was sworn, that he was attentive to his business, and not generally intemperate, but when excited with liquor, was a perfect madman. His wife, after living one year with him, was compelled to leave him, and return to her friends. In declaring the sentence, Judge Simmons said to him—

"Young man, your friends testify against you with a great deal of forbearance and kindness. They evidently wish rather to extenuate than aggravate your offence. Whether they act from fear of you, or from a natural kindness of disposition, I know not; but it appears, even from their evidence, that when under the influence of liquor, you are perfectly delirious, and I think I see in your countenance and the wildness of your eyes, a predisposition to insanity. You must therefore be extremely careful how you indulge in ardent spirits, lest in your phrenzy you commit murder. Unless you change your habits, you are a ruined man. At present, hoping that the confinement you have already been subjected to, and the effect of this trial, will have some influence on your future conduct, I shall only at this time, inflict on you a nominal fine of \$1.00, and costs."

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**COMMUNICATIONS.**

¶ The reply to X. X. has been in type for some days—it shall appear to-morrow.

**"Whig Triumphs."**—I was surprised, on taking up the *Atlas* a few mornings since, to find that the *Wigs* had triumphed in every State in which an election had taken place, (except Georgia and Alabama,) during the present season. It was news, by the way, to me. Now, Mr Editor, let me plainly tell you, that you Jacksonson editors have much to answer for, so deceiving us, poor Democrats, and I will prove your deceptions by the IMMACULATE, VERACIOUS, TRUTH-LOVING and UNIMPEACHABLE—*Atlas*!!! Think you that an honest man will hereafter believe one word of your "dirty" Administration presses! Oh—for shame! Why, you have all along told us that the "TORIES," (Democrats, I suppose you would say,) with their "HUGE PAWS"—vide my lord of Buckingham—had gained 1 member in Congress in Louisiana, 2 in Illinois, 6 in Georgia, 6 in Pennsylvania, and 2 in South Carolina, making in all 16—and had lost but 1 in Maine, and possibly 2 in Ohio, making only 3, and leaving a nett gain of 13 in the House of Representatives.



## SUMMER MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

Post Office, Boston, Mass.

April 18th, 1834.

The following Mails will be closed at this office at the time specified, until further notice—

Alden, via Worcester and Brookfield, every day except Saturday, at 7 P.M.

Northampton and Springfield by the same Mail, Ashford, Ct., via Mendon, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 6 P.M.

Anoder and Haverhill, at 6 A.M.

Bristol, R. I., via Taunton, every day except Saturdays, at 6 P.M.

Barnstable, via Kingston and Plymouth, every day except Saturday, at 8 P.M.

Bidewater, daily, at half past 11 A.M.

Duxbury, at 6 A.M.

Dudley, via Grafton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 A.M.

Fitchburg, every day except Friday, at 6 P.M.

Hanover, N. H., and Burlington, Vt., daily, at 6 P.M.

Londonderry and Derry, N. H., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 P.M.

New Bedford, via Taunton, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 P.M.

Providence, R. I., every day, at 9 P.M.

Petersham, via Lancaster, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 P.M.

Roxbury, via Middleboro', Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 P.M.

Mashfield, via Hingham, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 A.M.

Nantucket, via Hyannis, every day except Saturday, at 8 P.M.

Providence, R. I., every day, at 9 P.M.

Petersham, via Lancaster, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 P.M.

Wellesley, via Waltham, Brighton and Newton, every day except Sunday, at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.

Watertown and Waltham, Brighton and Newton, every day except Sunday, at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.

Lowell and Billerica, daily, at 1 P.M. and 6 A.M.

Great Eastern Mail, every day at 12 M., except on Mondays, and on that day at 3 P.M.

Greenwich, at 12 M. and 7 P.M. every day.

Southern Mail is due daily, at 12 M. except on Mondays, and on that day at 3 P.M.

NATHANIEL GREENE, Post Master

**FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES & PLANTS.**—Nursery of WILLIAM KENRICK, in Newton, Mass.—Five and a half miles from Boston, by the Western Avenue—half a mile from the Worcester Railroad.

This establishment now compactly covers eighteen acres and comprises the selections of the finest kinds of Pears, Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces, Grapes Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries, including the Chinese Mulberry, or *Morus Multiflora*, so celebrated for its silk; Strawberries, Figs, &c.

No pains, labor, or expense has been spared in obtaining the most celebrated varieties, which have here been congregated from divers climates and latitudes, and from first rate sources—selected adapted to every section of the Union.—The Ornamental Trees and Plants alone, comprise one thousand varieties, the most beautiful known; these include Horse Chestnut, Weeping Willows, Catalpa, Mountain Ash, Alnus, or Tree of Heaven, Scotch Larch, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Snowballs, Lilacs, Honeyuckles, &c. &c.—Superb Rhododendrons, &c., Herbarious Flowering Plants, Paeonia, and Grand Double Peacock, &c.

Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Mass., by mail—Trees and Plants, when ordered, are sent to the city free of charge for transportation—they are selected and labeled with due precaution and care, and securely packed and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea.

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2nd—25

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A. —will be let, to a small family only—a brick house, fronting the public square, by the Hay Scales, having 2 parlors, 5 chambers, kitchen, &c., with all the conveniences of a good parlor, laid in mortar, and rendered nearly fire proof, & paved with dressed flagging stones—a very large double cistern for water, which filters through several layers of pebbles and sand, purified in a furnace for that purpose, and rendered very pure—paved yard, &c.

Also, to be let—in a Store in the circular building opposite the Warren Hotel—a good stand for the W. I. goods business and country trade.

Also for sale—3 or 4 brick houses, worth from \$3500 to \$5000.

Also for sale—several valuable building and water lots of land, viz—one lot containing between 4000 and 5000 feet, is surrounded by three streets, and in front of the public square by the Hay Scales—or it preferred, the same will be leased for a term of years, the lessee covenanting to build thereon, in a good and substantial manner of brick or stone, and at the end of the term the lessor will pay for the building at a fair appraisement, or sell the land at a fair appraisement.

Also for sale—3 other lots, fronting about 280 feet in length upon said public square, and containing about 25,000 feet superficie.

Also—for sale—several other lots on the Canal and Causeway—upon Haverhill—Pond—Flockstone—steets.

Most of the above lots have been selected by the subscriber during a series of years, in the most choice and conspicuous locations, and although urged to sell, most of them have never been offered to the public. It is believed they combine more advantages than any lands of equal value that have been offered for sale for many years, looking at them as they are, at the very junction of the traveler in the Eastern country, the North and the West, the Canal and the Railroad, and in front of the square laid out and given for a public market.

EBENR. SMITH,

W&S&W Counting Room, Merrimac st.

629

**PATENT FOR THE U. STATES.**—Mott's Patent Medicated and Champhoo Baths, and Systematic Vegetable Medicine. These baths are well known to the medical faculty as being patronized by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and Asia, and are considered in the Oriental Empires as the greatest of antiseptic diseases—and they are now introduced in the United States in a new and perfect form, and with the greatest confidence of success. These Baths are medicated according to the disease—they are now open to the public, and will be administered to families or individuals, under the direction, or according to the prescription of their physician.

Dr. Mott will undertake the cure (or the relief) of all Chronic Diseases, Wounds, (however ever long standing,) Ulcers, Abscesses, internal or external, Gout, Rheumatism, Tic-Dolorous, Cancers, Imposthumous, and other complaints incident to the human frame.

Dr. Mott will personally superintend the various Baths, and attend to the prescriptions of the Medical Gentlemen in behalf to their patients.

Without boasting of the cures that have been performed, or pretending to any wonderful knowledge, he would merely say, he would be happy to render the Baths, and the system of Medicine itself, useful to the high Medical Talent of Boston, leaving it to the enlightened public to decide.

Those spacious premises have been fitted up with great expense, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, and other parts of the building are fitted up with sumptuous appointments. It may be proper to state, that no mercury or mineral preparations are used—no hot medicines, or cold water—but it is, in fact, a union of the simplest of the Materia Medica with the Herbal Medicina—therefore called Vegetable.

Teeth and Corns, he will undertake to extract scientifically; Bunions on the joints, compound or carious Toe Nails, and other diseases of the Feet, Diseases of the Eyes, &c.

Male Patients only attended to by me. Mrs. Mott, the Fe males and Children. No out door cases can be attended to.

N. B. Agents may purchase Patent Rights to villages, towns, or cities, and the right to sell in all places, and to be exclusive—together with the Medicines and Book of Directions, by application to DR. MOTT, corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets.

11—jan 21

IRON SAFFES.—S. A. & W. G. PIERCE, Agents for Gaylor's Patent Double Fire Proof Wrought Iron Chests and Safes, 370 Washington-street, have now on hand a large assortment, comprising all the sizes and kinds which are calculated for the use of Banks, Insurance Offices, Town Records, Merchants, and others.

The above safes are deposited throughout in all their parts, with every device, and secured by the best Director Locks, which cannot be picked, and the Chests are completely Fire Proof as any vault or chest can be made. Proof of which can be seen by those who will take the trouble to call at the Agent's Store and examine a Double Chest which has passed through a very severe fire, and preserved a valuable lot of books and papers, belonging to John S. Abbott, Esq., whose name is attached to the following certificate:

"This is to certify, that one of the above described Double Safes, which I purchased of the Messrs. S. A. & W. G. Pierce in my office in this town when the office was burned on the 23d day of November, last, was perfectly safe, and did not burn, though the building was of two stories, wooden, and large. The Safe weighing 1000 lbs. fell from the second story into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for nearly three hours. It was for a long time literally red hot. It contained all the account books, notes, and court-papers, that were in my office; and no paper was in the least degree burnt or rendered illegible."

JOHN S. ABBOTT.

The above Chest, and some of the papers which were in it at the time of the fire, are now at the Agents' store, corner of Essex and Washington streets, and individual or corporal corporation who are about purchasing Iron-Safes for the protection of their books and papers, will find it for their advantage to call and examine them, and they will be perfectly satisfied that Gaylor's Double Safes are what they are represented to be—*PIRE PROOF!* and they will be still further satisfied that none other but the Double Safe would stand a severe fire.

Gaylor's Double Safes are a Patent article, and can only be legally purchased in this city of S. A. & W. G. PIERCE, who are his authorized Agents.

11—jan 31

**SCHOOL SLATES.**—An assortment of hard wood frame school Slates, just received and for sale low, by OLIVER HOLMAN, 26 & 28 State st.

o 27

## J. F. FOSTER'S PATENT IMPROVED

ON TRUSSES.—MR. FOSTER invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his office, No. 383 Washington-street, in rooms over the Roxbury Dye House office, (at the sign of the Eagle and Truss) where he is in constant attendance, to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient, as Successor to Mr. Foster.

His Trusses will be provided, so that three or four individuals calling at the same time will not be interrupted.

It is the oldest establishment of the kind in the State—Mr. B. having followed the business for more than thirty years—during half of which time Mr. Foster has been making them on Mr. B.'s plan, and others of approved kinds. Although not sold so steadily and exclusively, he has made them for him self fifteen years past, and for individuals who he is liberty to refer to. Mr. F. having had 15 years experience in the manufacture of Trusses, and 12 years, himself himself as possessing a thorough knowledge of the business. All Trusses made and sold by him, will be warranted to keep the protruded parts within the cavity of the abdomen.

Among the variety of Trusses made by Mr. Foster, are *Patent Elastic Spring Trusses*, with *Spring Pads*—Trusses without steel springs; these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Improved *Hinge and Pivot Trusses*, *Umbilical Spring Trusses*, and Trusses with *Ball and Sock Joint*—Trusses for *Polypus Ani*, by wearing which persons trampled in that way, can ride on horseback, with perfect ease and comfort.

Trusses, Knee Caps, and Common Trusses are kept always on hand, charged at the lowest prices. Machines for remedying deformities.

Mr. F. will wait on individuals at their houses when preferred—he takes measure of infants at any age, and makes Trusses for both double and single ruptures, which may be worn without pain or inconvenience, and which in many cases will produce a perfect cure, in the space of six or twelve weeks, in such little children; he has had occasion to make a number of late for Fathers and Mothers of which he will refer to, as well as the Physicians by whom they were recommended to Mr. Foster.

Individuals purchasing Trusses of the subscriber, which fail in answering the desired purpose, are respectfully invited to call and exchange them for those that will, and for which there will be no extra charge.

Surgeon's Instruments, and Trusses repaired at the Manufacturer.

\* \* \* Ladies wishing for either Trusses or Backboards, can be attended by Mrs BEATTIE, at her residence, 585 Washington-street, July 10.

J. FREDERICK FOSTER.

**POSITIVE, OR NO PAY.**—Mrs. H. H. COUGH Drops, or Vegetable Health Restorative.—Prepared entirely from Vegetables.

More than forty years have now elapsed since the receipt was given me by my uncle, a celebrated Physician, at a time I was but a boy, a very bad cough and cold. After taking one dose, I found myself much relieved, and the disease entirely removed.

My Uncle's effects were astonishing quick, and the numerous instances of the wonderful efficacy of these drops on different people, has induced me to put them up in Phials, with directions, under the impression it would be a public benefit. And as that is my sole aim—and to convince the public that is all, and as a sure guarantee against quackery and deception, I authorise my agents to return the money to all those that do not get relief by their returning the bottle and directions. The relief and absolute cure, particularly of those numerous and complicated disorders arising from neglected colds, is amply attested by the acknowledged approbation of those who are qualified to speak on the subject, and the decline of life from those who have received the treatment, is equally evident.

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